



BOROUGH OF DAVENTRY

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1949

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ARTHUR LUCAS,  
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.





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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, which incorporates that of your Sanitary Inspector, on the health of the area for 1949.

The vital statistics found within are satisfactory and compare favourably with those of England and Wales.

There have been no major epidemics of infectious disease, and the general health of the Borough has been good. I am pleased that the Council has supported the clean food guild campaign instituted by the County Council.

The most unsatisfactory feature is that there are so many school children requiring dental treatment who cannot get it owing to the shortage of Dentists on the Public Health Staff, and the fact that Dentists in General Practice are too busy. One hopes that this will be remedied in the near future as this is one of the main features of Preventive Medicine to preserve the children's teeth.

Housing has been going ahead but is often held up by the shortage of materials and not through the inaction of the Council.

I wish to thank the Public Health Committee and Mr. Coupe, the Sanitary Inspector, for their help and encouragement during the past year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

# BOROUGH OF DAVENTRY

Members of the Public Health Committee:

**Councillor T. R. Webb (Chairman), Councillor D. J. More (Mayor), Aldermen D. C. Arnall, R. J. Willoughby, Councillors L. B. Butcher, R. Falconer, R. E. Fleming, J. T. Thomas, and Mrs. F. Trinder.**

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

**Arthur Lucas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.,**

also holds the appointment of

Medical Officer of Health Rural District of Daventry,  
Medical Officer of Health Brackley Borough,  
Medical Officer of Health Brackley Rural District Council,  
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health,  
Assistant County Medical Officer for Schools.

Borough Sanitary Inspector:

**W. Coupe, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.**

Certified Inspector of Meat and Foods.

Mr. Coupe is also Shops Acts Inspector and Petroleum Officer.

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1949

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,633
Population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,070
Number of Separate Dwellings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,157
Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£26,243
Product of a Penny Rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£103 17.1
Live Births—Total 69—Rate per 1,000 of Population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.7
Still Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Maternity Mortality	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Infantile Mortality—Total 3—Death Rate per 1,000 of live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.4
Death from Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>	Total	Male	Female	Rate E.&W.	
Legitimate	.....	33	36	} 16.90	16.70
Illegitimate	.....	Nil	Nil		
	—	—	—		
	69	33	36		

	Total	Male	Female	Rate E.&W.	
<b>STILL BIRTHS</b>					
Legitimate	.....	1	2	} 0.7	0.39
Illegitimate	.....	Nil	Nil		

	Total	Male	Female	Rate E.&W.	
<b>DEATHS (all causes)</b>	47 (52)	24 (20)	23	} 11.05	11.7
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	—	Nil	—		
	Total	Male	Female	Rate E.&W.	

<b>INFANTILE MORTALITY</b> (rate per 1,000 live births): —					
Legitimate	.....	2	1	} 43.4	32
Illegitimate	..... Nil	Nil	Nil		
	—	—	—		
	3	2	1		

## DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—

Measles	..... Nil
Whooping Cough	..... Nil
Diarrhoea —under 1 year	..... Nil

	Daventry Borough				Standardised Death Rate		
Year	Total	Male	Female	Recorded Rate	Daventry Borough	County	England
1949	47 (52)	24 (29)	23		11.05	11.5	11.7



## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1949

CAUSES	Male	Female	Total
Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fevers	0	0	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Tuberculosis—other forms	0	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
Influenza	2	2	4
Measles	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	0	0	0
Acute Active Encephalitis	0	0	0
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus and Uterus	0	0	0
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0	0
Cancer of Breast	0	0	0
Cancer of all other sites	3	4	7
Diabetes	0	1	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	3	1	4
Heart Disease	3	4	7
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	0	3
Bronchitis	0	1	1
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0	0
Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	0	0	0
Appendicitis	0	0	0
Other Digestive Disorders	1	0	1
Nephritis	0	2	2
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	0	0	0
Other Maternal Causes	0	0	0
Premature Birth	1	0	1
Congenital Malformation, birth injury and infantile diseases	1	0	1
Suicide	0	0	0
Road Traffic Accidents	0	0	0
Other Violent Causes	0	2	2
All other causes	3	2	5
<b>ALL CAUSES</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>



## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA. The area is predominately rural in character although the "central build-up" area has a high density of houses per acre.

A tendency for ribbon development with the consequent evils of wasteful undeveloped back-land, traffic congestion, and expensive services generally is noted. The time is surely ripe when a private owner can purchase a suitable plot of land and build to his own taste, a house of his own choice, in an accessible and sensible position. This is a community need of the highest order and should be made available at the earliest moment.

The area is well served with open spaces, and with the present powers the Council have wisely stated their claims on certain open spaces and sites for such long-standing needs as playing fields, sites for public buildings and utilities, cemeteries, etc.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. In a small town it is difficult to apply a measure to the social conditions obtaining. A great number of the inhabitants live in sub-standard houses, although in many cases, earning a good income, often every adult person in a home being gainfully employed. This gives rise to the anomaly of high wages and low rents coupled with a low standard of living generally.

The poor home conditions again reflect in a moderate behaviour standard and social contact. There appears to be no bridge between the various groups and the necessary links required to obtain contacts between the various social groups is lacking. What is required is a raising of housing conditions and status so that the population becomes a little more leavened.

Only then will such obvious needs as Community Centres, Sports Groups, Care Committees, etc., become live centres of life and interest and not the condescending or aggressive assertive hustings they can be at present.

POPULATION.—The population tends to rise slowly, possibly due to a slight gain of births over deaths, and the figure is now estimated at 4,070. The actual figures being 22.

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths was 47, which is the corrected figure after inward and outward transfers. Compared with the England and Wales rate of 11.7, the Borough figure is 11.05, and carries no significance. The myth that the town has any claims to longevity is only borne out by the fact that a great many elderly people die here, but mainly in a local hospital or are old Daventrians who have returned here in the evening of their lives.

The death rate of infants and the tuberculosis death rate are better indices of the health of a town.

The following tables give the figures over the past five years:—

Daventry Borough				Standard Recorded	Death County	Rate England & Wales
Years	Total	Male	Female	Rate		
1945	56	82	28	14.3	12.34	11.40
1946	51	27	24	13.08	12.00	11.50
1947	53	33	20	13.6	12.43	12.00
1948	40	27	13	10.3	11.0	10.80
1949	47 (52)	24 (29)	23			11.7

The main causes of death as classified show no trend away from usual diseases and conditions.

**BIRTHS.** The number of live births was 69, the same as for 1948. The rate per 1,000 of population being 16.9.

The following table gives the comparative figures, viz:—

BIRTH RATE 1945—1949

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Daventry	16.9	17.47	20.5	17.9	16.9
Administrative County	19.0	19.17	21.15	17.46	*
England and Wales	16.1	21.5	20.5	17.9	16.7

\*Not available

**STILLBIRTHS.** The number of stillbirths was 3, giving a rate of 0.39 per 1,000.

**ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.** There were no illegitimate births during the year.

**MATERNAL MORTALITY.** There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year.

**INFANT MORTALITY.** The number of deaths of children under the age of 1 year was 3, giving a death rate for 1,000 live births of 43.4. The figures are too small to reflect with any accuracy the state of health of the infant population.

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

The number of children under 1 year of age who died during 1949 was 3, and the causes:—

Cause of Death	Age in weeks			Total
	—1	—2	5—52	
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	1
Premature Birth	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Digestive System	1	—	—	1
				—
				3

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service is again available for public and private practitioners' use. It is used for examination of materials and specimens.

#### DIPHTHERIA ANTI-TOXIN

Supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin can be obtained by any general practitioner from the area Public Health Laboratory.

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

Infectious cases are removed as necessary by arrangement with the Northampton Borough Authorities. Telephone, Northampton 1402.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade service is maintained under contract with the Hospital Authorities and is entirely free. No separate figures are available for the Borough Area as the centre serves the surrounding rural areas.

A rota of drivers is on call day and night. Telephone Daventry 16 by day, and Daventry 179, or Police, by night.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Maynard Green, High Street, Daventry. Telephone No.: Daventry 86.

#### TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Infant Welfare Clinic is held on the first and third Fridays in each month in the Abbey Buildings, and an Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the same time.

Maternity cases still travel long distances to other County Centres for confinement, and the area might well be better served by the siting of a Maternity Home in the south of the County.

#### TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

An active Care Committee operates from Daventry and has over 60 patients under its surveillance. Nearly £100 was realised towards its funds from the first Christmas Seals Sale in 1949.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME

The County Council run a complete Nursing Service within the area and Home Helps are also on call in connection with the infirm or chronic cases treated at home.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Report of W. Coupe, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I., Borough Sanitary Inspector

#### WATER SUPPLY

The purity and sufficiency of the Town's supply remains at a high level. It is, however, on points of distribution and availability that there is cause for disquiet.

Several blocks of property remain unserved by the public mains, despite the efforts of the various bodies now interested in water supply. In some cases rather piecemeal farm measures have been instituted with the result that district schemes in all probability will now never materialise or will have to be duplicated. There is no more satisfactory method than piped main supplies, and in an area so heavily stocked as this, the marriage of domestic and farm supplies should have been arranged.

The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board is well advised to retain touch with local affairs, and it is to be hoped that some measure of local supervision will remain in a district with so many local problems, peculiar to the area.

An improvement in water consciousness continues to manifest itself in the growing number of bathrooms installed, and sinks and W.C's. which are being fitted and converted.

#### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council and its responsible Officials, along with their Consulting Engineer, have been exercised by the need for the eradication of the "black spots" where built-up areas are inadequately sewered. There is also the overall crippling effect of the sterilisation of useful areas of development land by those too wide-spread lack of public services. Access to sewers, water supplies and other public utilities is a sin qua non where growth of an area is to be fostered. In certain cases industry can be attracted and housing facilitated by these municipal undertakings.

A number of reconditioning schemes entailing extensive drainage works have been undertaken within the past year.

#### DISINFECTION

Terminal disinfection follows where Infectious Disease, of a nature liable to spread infection, occurs.



## **DISINFESTATION**

A great number of sprays and dust are now available, each claiming to wipe out a variety of insect pests. We should expect, if the use of these appliances and insecticides is coupled with an improvement in environmental hygiene, a vast improvement in the fly peril in our food premises and domestic larders. It should be stressed, however, that cleanly premises are never infested to the same degree as the more doubtful areas, and no amount of sprays is a substitute for cleanliness. The price of safety is the scrupulous vigilance and attention in all premises which one would expect in one's home.

## **MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**

The re-issue of yearly licences for caravans, etc., has been found to be a useful check on the indiscriminate stationing and use of such dwellings.

## **RODENT CONTROL**

Sewers are check baited twice yearly, and the Refuse Tip is constantly under treatment and surveillance.

The implementation of the new Prevention of Damage by Pests Act of 1948 is not yet sufficiently forward to merit comment. The duty of the individual to report presence of rodents in substantial numbers is positive and is now coupled with a direction from the Local Authority to treat the same, or allow them to do so.

## **SCHOOLS**

The schools within the area have now a fuller meals service. Sanitary amenities are adequate. The siting of the County Modern School continues to arouse comment, and proposals are afoot to reconsider the rebuilding of the school and the planning of its environs. The position of private schools needs careful handling and it is felt that institutions should reach an amenity and health factor level of that maintained in the public schools.

## **FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

The report on the incidence of tuberculosis within the Boot and Shoe Trade has disclosed only partial results. Insufficient occupational-incidence tests have been made to account for the figures now available.

The main industry, within the town, maintains hygienic conditions and certain minor matters have been satisfactorily cleared up in the past year.

No case has been referred to the authority by His Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

The number of factories registered is 46.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

## PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector).

Premises	M./c line No. 2	Number on Register (3)	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted	M./c line No. (7)
(i) Factories, in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 ... ..	1	13	12	1	0     1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) ... ..	2	29	33	1	0     2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced ...	3	4	4	0	0     3
TOTALS ... ..		46	49	2	0

### 2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	3	2	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ... ..	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ... ..	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	2	0	1	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	1	1	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act ... ..	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ... ..	8	6	0	1	0

## SCAVENGING

There exists a certain amount of leeway to be made up in connection with the scavenging of the district.

The problem is two-fold. As a small authority we are faced with the basic limitations as far as labour is concerned. It is naturally difficult; however desirable it might be; to maintain a permanent staff solely engaged on refuse collection. A weekly collection has been found impossible to maintain, so bins are emptied fortnightly.

The domestic arrangements are well nigh chaotic. Some little progress has been made on the matter of bin replacements since the war, but short of wholesale service of Notices, coupled with the crop of Court cases, we are barely holding our ground. Where it was a previously clear cut obligation on the owner to provide a dustbin, the onus of deciding now rests between three parties—the Council, the owner and the tenant, with the final adjudication resting with the Court. It is a sad commentary on the complicated nature of our Public Health Law that such a simple necessity should pose so complicated a problem.

The Council's disposal arrangements are centred on controlled tipping.

The tip, although handicapped by lack of top soil for covering, is reasonably well maintained, although a residual rodent population from the crude days still persists.

## PETROLEUM REGISTRATIONS

The number of Licences to store petroleum is 13. No serious accident occurred in connection with Petroleum Stores. Two sets of electrical equipment received attention, one being re-wired with flame-proof fittings.



## SECTION D

### HOUSING.

The question of housing accommodation within the Borough is again under active consideration. No factor so directly affecting the health and well-being of the town could be demonstrated.

The quality of the shelter and amenities ancillary to it are of vital importance to all, but especially so to those of tender years.

There is one bright aspect, however, which must be realised. At no period throughout the life of the town has any such phase of house-building been known as that in which the municipality is now engaged. No little credit must be given to the Council, who have manfully striven in the teeth of great difficulties, to provide such a number of good class houses.

The needs of the inhabitants are of course distressingly apparent, but a sound start is half the battle.

The new Estate is ideally situated,, capable of extension, and is easily serviced, and the far-sightedness shown in purchasing such an estate must be acknowledged.

The lead given by the town, it is hoped, will be followed by such individual landowners, as own parcels of land, capable of development.

It must, however be realised, that great though our intent may be in the future new growth,, our basic problem lies in the streets and properties of the old town.

Although no Slum Clearance, as such, has been attempted, discretionary selection of Council house tenants, and closing or demolition of the vacated unfit house, has resulted in token clearances of notorious spots. In step with these small scale " pruning " operations, the reconditioning of remaining houses has proceeded. In other cases, where only basic reconditioning has been deemed worth while, the provision of sanitary and washing accommodation, sinks, drainage, has enabled us to allow the re-letting of short-life houses.

At the other end of the scale, attention is again focused on the " permanent," though poorly fitted houses, which constitute the staple accommodation for the bulk of the town's population. The reference is to the new Housing Act of this year, which marks a positive step along the road to a general up-raising of housing standards

The Act is worthy of special comment as improvements of amenities, viz., bathrooms, cooking and washing facilities, food storage, sanitary accommodation, etc., have been deemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant grants of funds to individuals who are prepared to recondition houses to a minimum standard of fitness.

It is expected that coupled with the monetary inducement offered that the waiving of Development Charges and planning permissions will enable many owners of reasonably well-built houses to raise the standards to that comparable with Council house standards.

The supervision of Council house tenants and Housing Applications makes inroads on your Inspector's time, but it is difficult to see how such work can be divorced from the remainder of his work, which keeps him in close contact with the bulk of the cases which come up for consideration by the Housing Committee.

On the whole it has been a year of some considerable progress, but not without its adverse balance. A great number of houses remain in need of first-aid repairs. Prices are high, and the limitation of the Rent Restriction Act remains. Certain owners, chary of increasing their capital outlay on property of limited life (and a contributory aspect of a lethargic attitude on the part of the tenants, who in some cases do not attempt to alleviate their own conditions), combines to make housing work generally a thorn in the side.

The conclusion, therefore, remains that the general policy of re-conditioning has been fixed and is gradually being implemented.

### RESULTS OF HOUSING SURVEY TO DATE

Total number of Houses inspected for Categorisation .....	195
Number of Houses fit for habitation or having minor defects only .....	83
Number of Houses unfit for habitation, and capable of repair	
at reasonable cost .....	71
Number of Houses unfit for habitation and incapable of repair	
at reasonable cost .....	41
Number of Houses remedied by Informal Action .....	41
Number of representations made:—	
(a) for service of Works Notice .....	28
(b) for making Demolition or Closing Orders .....	15
Number of Notices served .....	22
Number of Houses rendered fit .....	31
Number of Demolition or Closing Orders .....	6
Number of Houses undertaking accepted .....	2
Number of Houses demolished .....	4
Number of Houses with Sanitary Accommodation, prej. to H .....	45
Number of Houses without Separate Sanitary Accommodation .....	60
Number of Houses without sufficient drains or sinks .....	72
Number of Houses provided with new W.C's. and sinks .....	48
Total Housing Inspections 872	

The Council control Estates including:—

- 120 Pre-War Houses,
- 78 Post-War Houses,
- 8 Converted Huts at Royal Oak Camp Site, managed for Ministry of Health,
- 6 Corporate Properties,
- 2 Requisitioned Properties

(The Post-War Estate is comprised of 26 three-bedroomed houses and 26 Duplex houses, each containing a single and two-bedroomed flat).

There are 36 3-bedroomed houses now in the course of erection, and it is anticipated that some allocation must shortly be made.

#### PRE-WAR ESTATE

The number of various types are indicated below:—

2-bedroomed	20
3-bedroomed	85
4-bedroomed	15

120 houses occupied by 468 persons.

Density over whole Estate: 3.9 Persons Per House.

#### Tenant Only Houses—76 Houses

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	128
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	22
		<hr/>
		150

Density of Tenant Only Houses: 1.98 Persons Per House.

#### Sub-Let Houses—44 Houses.

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	279
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	39
		<hr/>
		318

Density of Sub-Let Houses: 7.23 Persons Per House.

#### Details of Sub-Let Houses.

Tenants:

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	200
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	17
		<hr/>
		217

Sub-Tenants:

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	79
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	22
		<hr/>
		101

Making a total 

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 318

Density over whole Estate: 3.9 persons per house  
 Density of tenant only houses: 1.98 persons per house.  
 Density of sub-let houses: 7.23 persons per house.

## POST-WAR ESTATE

The numbers of various types are indicated below:—

1-bedroomed	—	26	—	77 occupants	—	Density 2.96
2-bedroomed	—	26	—	100 occupants	—	Density 3.85
3-bedroomed	—	26	—	137 occupants	—	Density 5.27
		—		—		
		78		314 occupants	—	Density 4.03

### Tenant Only Houses—75 Houses

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	184
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	111
		<hr/>
		295

### Sub-Let Houses—3 Houses.

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	15
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	4
		<hr/>
		19
		<hr/>

Making a total 314

### Details of Sub-Let Houses.

#### Tenants:

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	10
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	4
		<hr/>
		14

#### Sub-Tenants:

Number of Persons (over age 10)	—	5
Number of Persons (under age 10)	—	—
		<hr/>
		5
		<hr/>

Making a total 19

### Inspection and Supervision of Food and Drink.

The attention of the Inspector has been focused principally on the "back-room" aspect of the food handling shops and stores.

A great deal of work has been directed to the end of ensuring that food handlers have ready access to hot and cold water, clean towels and the necessary sanitary accommodation.

## FOOD PREMISES

### Bakehouses.

Standards are being raised and certain structural improvements have been effected to two shops and bake houses.

### Shops.

The drive to improve food handling is gaining momentum, the



Council having agreed to a start for a local Clean Food Guild, have now supported the wider scope of the proposed County Guild.

Our own local work is based on Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and many premises have been improved, but a great deal remains to be done.

One case was brought under the Food and Drugs Acts, unsound food provisions, and fines of £20 and 2gns. costs on the owner, with £10 and 2gns. costs on the manager were imposed for the possession of unsound food, meat, etc., on food premises.

### DETAILS OF FOOD SURRENDERED

FOOD	Amount in lbs.
Tinned Tongue .....	6
Tinned Veal Loaf .....	22
Tinned Whalemeat .....	2
Tinned Soup .....	6
Tinned Stew .....	36
Tinned Beans .....	3
Tinned Peas .....	16
Tinned Brislings .....	2
Tinned Sardines .....	1
Tinned Tomato Juice .....	4
Tinned Tomatoes .....	9
Tinned Evaporated Milk .....	64
Tinned Carrots .....	38
Tinned Fish .....	2
Tinned Salmon .....	1
Tinned Marmalade .....	1
Tinned Sausage .....	1
Tinned Pork .....	20
Tinned Bacon .....	8
Tinned Fruit .....	18
Tinned Fruit Juice .....	5
Tinned Beetroot .....	2
Boxed Cheeses (foreign) .....	2
Sweets and Caramels .....	7
Chitterlings .....	130
Eggs (shell) .....	19 doz
Carcass—1 Store Pig .....	6 score
Bottled Pickles .....	2 bottles
Bottled Coffee .....	6 bottles
Bottled Mineral Waters .....	6 bottles
Flour—(Bun) .....	51 packets
Fish:—	
Cod .....	7 stone
Flats .....	2 stone
Hake .....	3 stone
Finman Haddock .....	6 stone
Herrings .....	3 stone

## SECTION F

### Prevalence and Control Over Infections, etc.

Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 cases
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 case
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 case
Influenzal Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 cases

### Tuberculosis

One Pulmonary case was reported during the year concerning a girl aged 17 years.

One death occurred.

## SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31/12/49

### General Sanitation

#### Nature of Visit or Inspection—

Water Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Drainage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172
Stables and Piggeries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tents, Vans and Sheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Bakelhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Public Conveniences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Refuse Collection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Refuse Disposal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Rats and Mice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Petroleum Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Markets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Burial of Dead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

### Housing

#### Under Public Health Acts—

Number of Houses Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Other Visits Paid to above Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

#### Under Housing Acts—

Number of Houses Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
Visits Paid to above Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	153

#### Overcrowding—

Number of Houses Inspected	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Visits Paid to above Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

Verminous Premises—					
Number of Houses Inspected	.....	..	.....	.....	5
Visits Paid to above Houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	71

### Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Visits re Disinfection	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	11

### Meat and Food Inspection

#### Inspection of Meat—

Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Visits to Shops and Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Visits to other Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total Meat Inspection Visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	24

#### Visits to—

Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Fishmongers and Poulterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Grocers	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Cowsheds	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dairies and Milkshops	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ice-Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Food Preparing Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Market Stalls	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Restaurants	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

#### Visits in connection with Sampling—

Milk—Bacteriological	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Milk—Tubercle Bacilli	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

#### Miscellaneous Food Visits—

Including Cysticus Bovis	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
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TOTALS	.....	.....	.....	.....	1623
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### Notices Served

No. of Informal Notices Served	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
No. of Informal Notices Complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
No. of Statutory Notices Served	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
No. of Statutory Notices Complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
					—
					92





